

EXHIBIT C



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TENTH EDITION

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- wedge, stopper — more at EMBOLUS] (1873) : SPRINGER — **collembolan** or **collembolous** \kə-'ləm-bə-ləs\ adj
- collén-chy-ma** \kə-'lēn-kə-mə, kā-\ n [NL] (1857) : a plant tissue that consists of living usu. elongated cells with unevenly thickened walls and acts as support esp. in areas of primary growth — compare SCLERENCHYMA — **collén-chy-ma-tous** \kā-'lēn-'ki-mə-təs, -'ki-\ adj
- collet** \kā-'lēt\ n [MF, dim. of *col* collar, fr. L *collum* neck — more at COLLAR] (1528) : a metal band, collar, ferrule, or flange: as a: a casting or socket for holding a tool (as a drill bit) b: a circle or flange in which a gem is set
- col-le-te-ri-al** gland \kā-'lə-tir'-ē-əl, -ter-\ n [NL *colleterium*] collateral gland, irreg. fr. Gk *kollan* to glue — more at PROTOCOL] (1870) : a gland in female insects that secretes a cement by which the eggs are glued together or attached to an external object
- col-lide** \kā-'lid\ vi **col-lid-ed**; **col-lid-ing** [L *collidere*, fr. *com-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] (1700) 1: to come together with solid or direct impact 2: CLASH
- col-lid-er** \kā-'li-dər\ n (1980) : a particle accelerator in which two beams of particles moving in opposite directions are made to collide
- col-lie** \kā-'lē\ n [prob. fr. E dial. *colly* black] (ca. 1651) : any of a breed of large dogs developed in Scotland that occur in rough-coated and smooth-coated varieties
- col-liер** \kāl-yār\ n [ME *colier*, fr. *col* coal] (13c) 1: one that produces charcoal 2: a coal miner 3: a ship for transporting coal
- col-liery** \kāl-yā-rē\ n, pl -liér-ies (1635) : a coal mine and its connected buildings
- col-lie-shang-ie** \kā-'lē-shāng-ē, 'kā-\ n [perh. fr. *collie* + *shāng* kind of meal] (1737) Scot: SQUABBLE, BRAWL
- col-li-gate** \kā-'lə-gāt\ vb -gat-ed; -gat-ing [L *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, fr. *com-* + *ligare* to tie — more at LIGATURE] vt (1545) 1: to bind, unite, or group together 2: to subsume (isolated facts) under a general concept ~ vi: to be or become a member of a group or unit — **col-li-ga-tion** \kā-'lə-'gā-shən\ n
- col-li-ga-tive** \kā-'lə-'gā-tiv, kā-'li-gə-\ adj (1901) : depending on the number of particles (as molecules) and not on the nature of the particles (pressure is a ~ property)
- col-li-mate** \kā-'lə-māt\ vt -mat-ed; -mat-ing [L *collimatus*, pp. of *collimare*, MS var. of *collineare* to make straight, fr. *com-* + *linea* line] (1878) : to make (as light rays) parallel — **col-li-ma-tion** \kā-'lə-'mā-shən\ n
- col-li-ma-tor** \kā-'lə-mā-tər\ n (1865) 1: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays (as of light) or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax 2: a device for obtaining a beam (as of particles) of limited cross section
- col-lin-ear** \kā-'li-nē-ər, kā-\ adj [ISV] (1863) 1: lying on or passing through the same straight line 2: having axes lying end to end in a straight line (~ antenna elements) — **col-lin-ear-i-ty** \-'li-nē-'ar-ə-tē\ n
- col-lins** \kā-'lənz\ n [prob. fr. the name *Collins*] (ca. 1887) : a tall iced drink of soda water, sugar, lemon or lime juice, and liquor (as gin)
- col-li-sion** \kā-'li-zhən\ n [ME, fr. L *collision-*, *collisio*, fr. *collidere*] (15c) 1: an act or instance of colliding : CLASH 2: an encounter between particles (as atoms or molecules) resulting in exchange or transformation of energy — **col-li-sion-al** \-'lizh-nəl, -'li-zhə-nəl\ adj — **col-li-sion-al-ly** adv
- collision course** n (1944) : a course (as of moving bodies or antithetical philosophies) that will result in collision or conflict if continued unaltered
- collo-** — see COLL-
- col-lo-cate** \kā-'lə-kāt\ vb -cat-ed; -cat-ing [L *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at STALL] vt (1513) : to set or arrange in a place or position; esp: to set side by side ~ vi: to occur in conjunction with something
- col-lo-ca-tion** \kā-'lə-'kā-shən\ n (1605) : the act or result of placing or arranging together; specif: a noticeable arrangement or conjoining of linguistic elements (as words) — **col-lo-ca-tion-al** \-'shnəl, -shə-nəl\ adj
- col-lo-di-on** \kā-'lō-dē-ən\ n [modif. of NL *collodium*, fr. Gk *kollodēs* glutinous, fr. *kolla* glue — more at PROTOCOL] (1851) : a viscous solution of pyroxylin used esp. as a coating for wounds or for photographic films
- col-logue** \kā-'lōg\ vi **col-logued**; **col-logu-ing** [origin unknown] (1646) 1 dial: INTRIGUE, CONSPIRE 2: to talk privately: CONFER
- colloid** \kā-'lōid\ n [ISV *coll-* + *-oid*] (ca. 1852) 1: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found in tissues in disease (as in the thyroid) or
- col-lude** \kā-'lūd\ ludere to play, fr. I PLOT
- col-lu-sion** \kā-'lū-cōshən\ colludere] (14c) : deceitful purpose adv
- col-lu-vi-um** \kā-'lū-vē-əm\ offscourings, alter. to wash — more at at the foot of a slop
- col-ly** \kā-'lē\ vt (sumed) OE *colgiār* with or as if with s
- col-lyr-i-um** \kā-'lērē-əm\ L *collyrium*, fr. Gk of bread] (14c) : E
- col-ly-wob-bles** \kā-'lērē-əm\ folk etymology fr 1823) : BELLYACHE
- colo-** — see COL-
- col-o-bus monkey** mutilated, fr. *kolo:* CLAST] (1889) : a Colobus and relate
- co-lo-cate** \('kō-lāt\ : to place two or facilities
- co-o-cynth** \kā-'lēl\ (1543) : a Meditei *cynthis*) related to powerful cathartic
- co-log-a-rithm** \('kō-lērē-əm\ the reciprocal of a
- co-logne** \kā-'lōn\ composed of alcohol sometimes formed
- co-lon** \kō-lən\ n (14c) : the part of the rectum — **co-lon** n, pl colons part of a strophe] ance; specif, in Gre not more than six line 2 pl colons & tion to matter (as : the sign : used be hours and minutes 8:25:30), in a bibli where it is usu. rea portion where it is 2:1::8:4 read "two i
- co-lon** \kō-'lōn\ kā or plantation owne
- co-lón** also co-lone Cristóbal Colón Ch colon bacillus n (erichia and Aerobi intestines; esp: on
- co-o-nel** \kār-nēl\ column of soldiers (1548) 1 a: a co corps ranking abov b: LIEUTENANT CO southern or midlar \-'nēl-sē\ n
- Colonel Blimp** \-'lēm by David Low] (1 conservative views \-'blim-,pi-'zəm\ n
- co-lo-nial** \kā-'lō-ī-əl-acteristic of a colo colonies forming America during tl from or reminiscen ture) 3: formine